

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
stable. Temp. 10-17 (50-61). Tomorrow variable.
sunny. Temp. 11-15 (52-59). LONDON: Mainly
sunny. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). Tomorrow
change. Yesterday's temp. 11-17 (53-63).
HAMBURG: Rain. Temp. 10-17 (53-63).
NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 10-17 (53-63).
ST. LOUIS: Rain. Temp. 10-17 (53-63).
Additional weather—CONCISE PAGE.

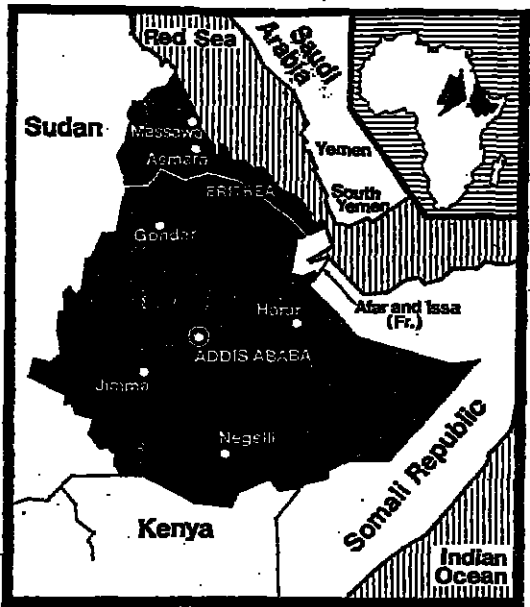
| | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Algeria | 18 M.F. | Lebanon | 18 M.F. |
| Belgium | 18 M.F. | Luxembourg | 18 M.F. |
| Denmark | 18 M.F. | Morocco | 18 M.F. |
| Eire | 18 M.F. | Netherlands | 18 M.F. |
| Finland | 18 M.F. | Nigeria | 18 M.F. |
| France | 18 M.F. | Portugal | 18 M.F. |
| Germany | 18 M.F. | Spain | 18 M.F. |
| Greece | 18 M.F. | Sweden | 18 M.F. |
| Great Britain | 18 M.F. | Switzerland | 18 M.F. |
| India | 18 M.F. | Turkey | 18 M.F. |
| Iran | 18 M.F. | U.S. Military (Zur) | 18 M.F. |
| Italy | 18 M.F. | Yugoslavia | 18 M.F. |

10. 28,594

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21-22, 1974

Established 1887

**Ethiopia Plans
Socialist State,
1-Party System**



ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers announced today that they would turn the country into a socialist state with a one-party system, restructure government control of the economy, and collectivize farms.

In a key policy statement read by Radio Ethiopia exactly 100 years after the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and ended centuries of feudal rule, the Military Council said it would restructure the country in line with the motto "Ethiopia First" (Amharic).

"Ethiopia First means Ethiopian socialism," the statement said. "Socialism means equality, the right to guide one's own destiny, the right to work and earn."

Today's statement was the first official indication of the council's political leanings, although there had been speculation that it might adopt a form of socialism similar to that of Tanzania.

Observers here noted that a considerable number of Chinese officials have arrived here in recent weeks and added that Ethiopia's ruling body might now be influenced by Chinese thinking.

There has been speculation that China might try to win over Ethiopia as an ally to counter the influence of the Soviet Union in neighboring Somalia.

The statement today said the Military Council had decided on the introduction of a one-party system because the establishment of several parties would lead their leaders to act in their own interests rather than that of the people.

The statement added that all property useful for the progress of the country's economy would come under direct government control.

It said some firms, although they might be nationalized, could remain in the hands of their present owners as long as they

were run properly. "However, strict control over their income will be conducted by the government in the interest of the public," the statement said.

It said that "private establishments which do not contradict the philosophy of 'Ethiopia First' can be run without interference of the government." There was no elaboration on precisely what kind of establishments would fall into this category.

But the statement said that the establishment of small-scale industries was in line with the Military Council's policy and would be encouraged.

"In addition, foreign investors are invited to invest their capital... as long as they help the country's economic activities."

Collective Farms

On agriculture, the statement said that government land would be cultivated by collective farm groups while private farmers would be given government directives.

A recent report on cultivated land in this largely agricultural country said that the former imperial government owned about 15 percent of the total, the government 25 percent, and the former aristocracy and the church 60 percent each. The rest is said to be owned by farmers cultivating relatively small acreages.

The statement said that the exploitation of manpower would be banned and the structure of the future government would be based on the right of the people to administer themselves.

On foreign policy, the statement said that Ethiopia was determined to maintain good relations with the Sudan, Kenya and Somalia.

**IRA Offers a Holiday Truce,
Proposes Permanent Peace**

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Irish republican army today declared a Christmas holiday cease-fire of 1 days in its offensives in Britain and Ireland and put forward a permanent peace proposal.

The Provisional IRA's move as received with caution. Politicians in Britain and in Northern Ireland showed different reactions to the guerrillas' terms. In a statement in Dublin, the revisionists announced a "suspension of operations" from midnight Sunday through Jan. 2. Meanwhile, Scotland Yard vowed to hunt down IRA bombers without letup even during the truce.

Police blame the IRA for a 5-day campaign that has killed persons and injured 217 in attacks in England during the month.

The last blast in England, because the cease-fire announcement, took place last night near Belfast, the biggest department store in London's busiest shopping area, Oxford Street.

The bomb—100 pounds of explosives packed in a car—shattered shop windows over a 100-ft radius, slightly injuring 10 persons. It was the biggest blast in England in the recent campaign.

The number of casualties was down by the action because the police who quickly cleared the area of shoppers after a woman in an Irish accent telephoned warning.

A few hours after the truce announcement, four bombs exploded in Belfast in what a police officer described as the terrorists' first fling before the truce.

Two stores and a pub were damaged in the blasts. Police said that half-hour telephone warnings were given and that the areas were cleared before the blasts.

No casualties were reported.

The IRA made it clear in the truce declaration that it expected the British government to reciprocate by halting what it called aggressive military action, raids and harassment. Any breach of these terms would be considered a refusal to accept the truce and "appropriate action" would be taken, the Provisionals said.

In a guarded statement on the IRA announcement, Merlyn Rees, Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, said that the actions of security forces would be "related to the level of any activity which may occur." He said no specific promises would be given.

The truce declaration came after a mediation group of Protestant churchmen proposed peace to the Provisional IRA at a secret meeting in the Irish Republic last week. They carried the Provisionals' reactions and proposals for a permanent cease-fire to Mr. Rees.

The British administrator said today that he told the churchmen that if there was a genuine cessation of violence there would be a new situation in which the government would naturally respond.

The Provisionals warned that if the British government did not give a satisfactory reply to its proposals by midnight Jan. 2, "the Irish Republican Army will have no option but to resume hostilities."

The proposals are believed to include demands for a British declaration of intent to withdraw its forces from Northern Ireland, an end to internment without trial and an amnesty for all prisoners sentenced for political offenses.

The truce will be the third (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sworn In After House Vote
Rockefeller Takes Office;
Ford Says He's Delighted

By Linda Charlton
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was sworn in last night as the 41st Vice-President of the United States.

He was administered the oath by Chief Justice Warren Burger in a televised ceremony—the first ever made from the Senate chamber.

He became Vice-President one day short of four months after his nomination by President Ford.

Rockefeller is seen able to inaugurate vice-presidency, Page 2.

Ford, who escorted him to the Senate. Members of Mr. Rockefeller's family, the Congress, the Cabinet and New York State dignitaries were among those who witnessed the ceremony.

The 68-year-old former New York governor, the second man to become Vice-President without a public vote, took office after the House completed congressional approval of his nomination by a vote of 387 to 133. The Senate approved Mr. Rockefeller by a vote of 90 to 7 last week.

Ford Statement

Immediately after the confirmation vote, the White House issued the following statement by President Ford:

"I am delighted that Nelson Rockefeller has been duly confirmed today to be the 41st Vice-President of the United States. I congratulate him and look forward to his participation and assistance in the administration."

"I commend the House of Representatives for its confirmation vote today, and the Senate for its vote earlier. Members of the 93d Congress have rendered a service to the nation by filling



Nelson Rockefeller takes oath from Chief Justice Warren Burger.

the constitutional office of the Vice-President before adjournment.

"All Americans will benefit from the distinguished and devoted public service of the new Vice-President."

The House vote followed six hours of debate in which 66

members of the House took the floor to argue for and against Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation.

The votes against him appeared to come from a coalition of liberal Democrats, such as Bella Abzug of New York and Thomas Reese of California and conservative Republicans, such as H. R. Gross

of Iowa and John Ashbrook of Ohio.

President Ford, the only previous Vice-President to have attained the office through the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, was confirmed by the House on Dec. 6, 1973, by a vote of 387 to 35. Mr. Ford, who became

President on Aug. 9, 1974, nominated the multimillionaire New Yorker as Vice-President on Aug. 20.

The 25th Amendment provides for the selection of a vice-president without a vote of the electorate but through presidential appointment and congressional approval.

House Sparsely Filled

The general debate on Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation began at 3 p.m. yesterday in a sparsely filled House chamber and continued on through the afternoon with fluctuating attendance.

Perhaps the outcome was considered certain, many members strolled in the aisles, chatted and laughed as speakers presented their pleas to vote one way or the other. Rep. William Natcher, D-Ky., who was presiding, continually used his gavel to urge them to "come to order," occasionally interrupting a speaker to call for order.

The six hours allotted for debate by the Rules Committee was divided into three two-hour segments.

One segment was under the control of the Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., which meant that he decided who might speak, and for how long. The two other segments were controlled by Rep. Edward Hutchinson, of Michigan, the ranking Republican of the Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, the senior representative among 12 Democrats on the committee who acted against Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation.

Approval of the Rockefeller nomination was recommended by the committee last Thursday by a vote of 20-10, with all the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Rockefeller Is Late for First Day
Of Work as President of Senate**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Rockefeller was late for work this morning.

Delayed by Washington traffic, the new Vice-President missed the opening gavel and morning prayer before taking over his duties as presiding officer of the Senate. He arrived five minutes late.

Mr. Rockefeller later disclaimed reports that he would become the major power in the Ford administration. He told newsmen: "I'm not going to pose a problem for anybody. I want to be as quiet and helpful and only do that which is appropriate and useful to the President and the people of this country."

He also said that inflation and recession were the major problems facing the nation adding, "I want to do whatever President Ford wants me to do to help him with his programs on these problems."

Rabin Challenges Sadat to Parley

TEL AVIV, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin challenged Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today to meet him "for the purpose of a peace" between their two countries.

Mr. Rabin said Egypt would have to decide within the next few weeks whether it sought progress toward a peace settlement or would return to prior conditions for talks and preparation for war.

The Premier spoke after military sources in Tel Aviv reported that Egyptian submarines and missile boats have sailed through the Suez Canal, indicating that the waterway would soon be effectively open to traffic.

U.S. Television Interview

Responding to an interview by Mr. Sadat over American television yesterday, in which the Egyptian leader said he wanted to reach a peace with Israel, Mr. Rabin told a businessmen's luncheon:

"I would phrase my question to him this way: If you really want peace, why do you just say so for propaganda purposes on American television?"

"Why do you not rather take a real concrete step?" Mr. Rabin said. "Let us sit together, in the presence of others, with the purpose of the meeting and the dialogue being a peace between Egypt and Israel."

Gen. Dayan said the United States made the threat because it wanted to avoid a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and to show the Arabs that it could extract concessions from the Israelis.

In Washington, the State Department today refused to discuss (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

did not agree to open a corridor through its lines for passage of United Nations food and water supplies.

The Justice Ministry said that Mun Se Kwang, a Korean who had lived in Japan, was executed in a Seoul prison. The hanging occurred three days after the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence.

According to the ministry, Mun expressed his sorrow to the President and the Korean people for the killing of Mrs. Park at a National Day ceremony here on Aug. 15. Mun fired pistol shots at the President, missing him but fatally hitting his 48-year-old wife.

He was later convicted of acting under orders from two North Korean agents operating in Japan, one of them a leader of the Korean Presidents' Association in Japan, a pro-North Korean group known as Chosen Soren.

Convicted of Acting for North Korean

Assassin of Mrs. Park Is Hanged in Seoul

SEOUL, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The man who killed the wife of President Chung Hee Park in August during an attempt on the President's life was hanged here today.

The Justice Ministry said that Mun Se Kwang, a Korean who had lived in Japan, was executed in a Seoul prison. The hanging occurred three days after the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence.

According to the ministry, Mun expressed his sorrow to the President and the Korean people for the killing of Mrs. Park at a National Day ceremony here on Aug. 15. Mun fired pistol shots at the President, missing him but fatally hitting his 48-year-old wife.

He was later convicted of acting under orders from two North Korean agents operating in Japan, one of them a leader of the Korean Presidents' Association in Japan, a pro-North Korean group known as Chosen Soren.

Mun, who lived all his life in Japan, said in his will that he would not have committed the crime had he been born in Korea, the Justice Ministry said.

"I was a fool to be deceived by Chosen Soren into committing such an offense and I deserve death," he was quoted as saying.

Mun's attempt on the life of Mr. Park touched off a serious diplomatic dispute between South Korea and Japan. The Seoul government held Japan responsible and asked for a crackdown on Chosen Soren.

After a month of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul, the two countries ended the dispute in late September when a Japanese embassy came here to promise that his government would control anti-South Korea activities in his country.

Mun, who would have been 33 next Thursday, received his death sentence Oct. 19 and the sentence was upheld on Nov. 20.

Meanwhile, the police today

fired tear gas at demonstrators in southwestern Korea who were calling for a revision of the constitution according to news reports reaching here.

The leader of the opposition New Democratic party, Kim Young Sam, led about 100 party members on a 20-minute march in Kwangju City.

Retaliation Raid

After the march was broken up, a group of pro-government veterans stormed the party's headquarters and pulled down a signboard.

The disturbances followed a speech by Mr. Kim calling on Mr. Park to step down. He said the root cause of all political problems in South Korea lay in Mr. Park's "protracted dictatorial rule" and said there could be no basic solution without amending the constitution.

But Premier Kim Jong Il, also in Kwangju last night, categorically rejected any such revision.

Discussing Ford Accord, Other Summits

Giscard Says Shah 'Misunderstood' Gold Pact

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that the Shah of Iran had "misunderstood" the recent agreement on fixing a new price for gold, and that it would be held at its true value.

Earlier today, France had announced that it would revalue its gold stock early in the new year. At the present official price of \$422.23 an ounce, French official holdings are worth 18.6 billion francs (about \$4.35 billion). The revalued price will be close to the recent market price of \$1,000 an ounce, and will increase the value of the French gold more than four times, to 76.4 billion francs.

Officials here suggested that the Shah's comments were made because Iran has traditionally kept so little of its reserves in gold. The International Monetary Fund figures from last September showed that of total reserves of some \$6 billion, Iran had only \$185 million in gold at official prices.

The Marignac agreement would allow countries, if they chose, to value gold at the market price. The United States, with some \$11 billion in gold, announced this week—in a move that surprised many observers—that it may consider revaluing next year.

The West Germans and British have been more reticent about revaluing the metal, Italy, with \$3.8 billion in gold, reached an agreement with West Germany earlier this year allowing a \$2-billion West German loan to be secured by Italian gold valued at market prices.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave an hour-long fireside interview to newsmen and to the nation to explain results of his recent summit conferences with Soviet,

European and American leaders. He denied charges that he had given in to the United States on energy during last weekend's Marignac meeting.

"I don't believe in talking about winners and losers," he told the newsmen interviewing him. "The essence of the Marignac communiqué was the paragraph in which the United States agreed that a consumer-producer meeting could take place."

"As for the consumers meeting among themselves," he said, "we have always believed in that."

He said he thought there had been a change in the U.S. attitude on oil prices from a year ago. "Last year the U.S. objective was: a lowering of prices. The objective today is to encourage the development of their own resources, and for that they would like a small price reduction, not an important one."

Asked if his election last May (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

to raise oil prices if the Western countries increased the gold price.

"It was a misunderstanding," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said tonight. "The Shah thought we wanted to organize an increase in the price of gold. It is not that at all. It is simply allowing gold to be held at its true value."

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Bullion Markets Unsettled

Europe Puzzled by Opposition Of Shah to Revaluing of Gold

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Europeans were perplexed today by the Shah of Iran's warning yesterday that any Western plans to revalue gold reserves could lead to higher oil prices and the possible collapse of the world's monetary system.

The Shah made the statement in an interview in Tehran following an agreement in Martigny last weekend between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that countries should be free to revalue their gold reserves at market rates—currently about four times the government-set price of \$422.25 an ounce.

Bullion dealers said the European gold markets were unsettled

by the Shah's warning, but trading was light and the price of gold closed almost unchanged at \$185 an ounce. On the foreign exchanges, the U.S. dollar strengthened against major European currencies.

Bookkeeping Matter

Common Market officials in Brussels said they could not understand the sharpness of the Shah's reaction to what they said was no more than a bookkeeping operation, pointing out that Italy's gold stocks have been revalued for some time as the basis for a big loan from West Germany.

Similar action by other Western countries could help them pay their oil bills without forcing them to cut down heavily on imports and risk a depression, the European Economic Community sources said.

They said they could not see how the situation of the oil producers could be worsened by Western nations treating gold like silver or any other commodity, buying and selling at world market prices.

Oil producers are mostly quiring dollars, not gold, an EEC official said, and the value of the dollar is not affected much by fluctuations in the gold price. A billion dollars still buys as many schools or fighter planes, no matter what the price of gold, he said.

This view was backed by British financial analysts. Sir George Bolton, a senior official at Lloyd's Bank International, said that gold should be treated just as any other commodity, rising and falling in accordance with supply and demand.

In for Trouble

However, Sir Frederick Catherwood, director-general of the British Institute of Management, said: "We are in for a certain amount of trouble if we cannot produce a stable system which the Arabs and Iran can trust."

Financial Times correspondent Richard Johns speculated that the Shah is worried that in spite of the enormous rise in Iran's oil revenues, it has few gold reserves and may have to continue borrowing abroad to finance its big spending programs.

Business editor John Palmer of the Guardian said financiers were especially puzzled by the Shah's outburst since it was easily within his power to demand gold in payment for oil if he feared a world paper-currency collapse.

Rome-Tehran Accord

ROME, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Italy and Iran have signed an agreement expected to open the door for Italian technological aid to Iran in exchange for help in reducing this country's huge balance of payments deficit, it was announced today.

The accord culminated a four-day visit to Iran by Italian President Giovanni Leone which ended yesterday. A joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit specified that a financial agreement to be drawn up in the near future would provide for "the rapid carrying out of development projects which Iran intends to grant to Italian companies... which would allow for joint economic cooperation in the Third World."



Soldiers of an East German honor guard stand at attention during an East Berlin ceremony Friday in which John Sherman Cooper officially took up his new post.

Cooper Presents Credentials to East Germany

BERLIN (AP).—Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, the first American envoy to East Germany, presented his credentials today to Chief of State Willi Stoph.

Following the 12-minute ceremony, Mr. Stoph asked Mr. Cooper to join him for a private conversation that lasted about 30 minutes.

The presentation of credentials formalizes an ambassador

in his post. Mr. Cooper arrived in East Berlin Dec. 3. The embassy opened Dec. 9. East German Ambassador Rolf Sieber also presented his credentials to President Ford in Washington today.

MPs of Laborite Right Wing Organize to Fight Left Wing

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The governing Labor party's right wing, long the silent majority, has decided to open a campaign against the troublesome left in a struggle generating new problems for Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The decision follows a marked increase in the strength and confidence of the left-wingers, who are arguing, among other things, that Mr. Wilson is moving too slowly toward true Socialism and is "selling out" by planning to keep Britain in the European Economic Community. Their rebellion reached a high point this week when more than 50 of them refused to obey party orders and voted to condemn the government for not cutting deeper into defense spending.

By moving to organize themselves, the right-wing and moderate members are creating a rival faction within the party and laying the foundation for new tensions. They call themselves the "Manifesto" group and intend to challenge the left-wingers, who are members of the "Tribune" group.

'Had Enough'

"We've had enough," a moderate member said yesterday. "We are going to stop taking it from all the left-wingers and strike back. At a meeting of the parliamentary party last night, the moderates were dominating things, and that was quite a change."

Such strains within the party were one reason why one of the most important men in the government's machinery, the chief whip in the House of Commons, offered his resignation Wednesday. He is Robert Mellish, who withdrew the offer after a late-night talk with Mr. Wilson.

He was fed up with factions within factions of the Labor party. He was particularly upset over the mutiny by left-wingers on the defense spending bill, saying that requests by the chief whip on voting "must be obeyed, otherwise there is no purpose in my office." He also said privately that he was angered by Mr. Wilson's refusal to take disciplinary action against the group.

No Whip

In effect, the chief whip felt he was no chief and had no whip, although one of his crucial functions is to see that members of the party vote for government programs even if it means dragging them from their sick beds.

"There were eight parliamentary private secretaries (Laborites with posts in ministries) who defied the party on the defense vote, and Mr. Wilson decided to say nothing," another moderate labor member said of the present situation. "Mellish got upset. But Wilson just doesn't want to stir things up. He took it."

As part of the arrangement to entice Mr. Mellish to keep his job, Mr. Wilson promised to speak to all Labor members of Parliament after the Christmas recess and stress the need for unity.

Giscard Says Shah Errs

(Continued from Page 1)

signaled a "turning point" in French-American relations, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, relaxed and smiling, said it was "rather a change in method." He said the important thing was to avoid the "psychological" of the past and concentrate on problems. "If there are differences we say so, and then try to find a way to reduce them," he said.

He said one of the differences he had pointed out to Mr. Ford was on the multimillion-dollar fighter-plane contract for which U.S. and French aircraft companies are presently competing. "We spoke of it frankly," he said, "and we didn't find a solution. The rule is still competition. I told Mr. Ford there was excessive American pressure in this competition that had provoked a European reaction."

On his meeting earlier this month with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was clear the Russians wanted an early conclusion to the European security conference. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Ford had agreed that it was now desirable to conclude the security conference during the first half of next year.

Liner France Taking It Easy In Retirement

LE HAVRE, Dec. 20 (UPI).

—The luxury liner France, now retired, yesterday made one of its shortest voyages of its career—to a storage pier.

Pulled by four tugboats, the world's longest passenger ship moved slowly to a canal at the end of the port, where it will await its fate. The French Line still is studying whether the ship can be sold as a floating hotel or must be junked for scrap metal.

IRA Orders Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

Initiated by the Provisionals since 1972.

Northern Ireland Protestant extremists reacted angrily to the truce terms. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist party, declared: "These are terms of capitulation and surrender."

A spokesman for the Official Unionist party called for the defeat of the IRA and said, "You cannot have a truce with men of evil."

But Catholic politicians took a different view. The Social Democratic and Labor party leader, Gerry Fitz, welcomed any agreement which prevented further bloodshed even for a short period.

Permanent Truce

Oliver Napier, leader of the moderate Alliance party, said that there would be a demand from the vast majority of Irish people that the truce become permanent.

British Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe welcomed the cease-fire, but said that government policy must never be dictated by the IRA.

Right-wing Conservative Rhodes Boyson objected to any deal with the IRA, which he said had declared war on Britain.

prices, are ineligible for this treatment.

• An East-West trade board will be set up to avert disruptive deals such as the grain sale to the Soviet Union.

The bill also rejects a State Department settlement of U.S. claims against Czechoslovakia for 20 per cent of the sums due and ordered a better settlement as part of any U.S.-Czech trade agreement.

The measure, conceived by the Nixon administration as an aid to détente, has drawn protests from a number of countries in addition to the Soviet Union.

The Russians—along with their rejection of the emigration compromise—have complained bitterly about a provision of the bill limiting low-cost loans to the Soviet Union to \$300 million. The Russians reportedly had hoped to get credits totaling billions of dollars.

In addition, ambassadors from 23 Latin American countries protested to the State Department that, under the terms of the measure, they would be excluded from tariff cuts and trade preferences granted to developing nations.

The State Department has strongly protested the \$300-million loan limit. In the Senate today, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the outgoing chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, denounced the loan ceiling as "invidious," charged that Congress had no right to include such restrictions and warned that they threatened détente.

Mr. Ecevit will arrive in Cyprus on Jan. 1 after sailing from Mersin, southeast Turkey, the launching point of the invasion that left the Turks in control of the northern third of the island.

News Analysis Rockefeller Could Invigorate Office

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Even before Nelson Rockefeller was sworn into office last night, the Washington sharpshooters were reminding him that the principal assignment of vice-presidents has been to stay healthy.

But the fact is that Mr. Rockefeller has the best chance of anyone who has held the vice-presidency in recent times to have an effect on government and politics, despite the constraints of the No. 2 job.

This is so for two reasons. First, Mr. Rockefeller himself brings to the job real executive experience—years and years of running things, not just talking about them. He is by disposition and by training an operator, and, as a senator said, "He will find some way to operate."

No Electoral Mandate

Second, Mr. Rockefeller joins a President who came to office with no electoral mandate, a President who needs reinforcement in a way unique in American political history. That was one of the reasons that Mr. Ford chose him.

Not that it is going to be easy. It will require tact on the former New York governor's part to work out tenuous relationships with the President, the Cabinet and the White House staff. If he is to have any influence, it must be exerted through the President and that will not be possible if the President comes to see him as a rival center of power within the administration.

Even as modest a man as Gerald Ford is not going to let Mr. Rockefeller elbow him into the wings, and presidents find it easy to isolate even the most broodingly gifted figures.

Mr. Rockefeller, despite his ego and his habit of command, has shown that he understands this. Thus, he has avoided any sign of presumptuousness in the long weeks required for his confirmation, refusing to grant interviews, avoiding the vice-president's office and declining to submit the names of potential staff members for preliminary security clearances.

Mr. Rockefeller comes to town undaunted by the intensive questioning and investigation to which he has been subjected. He appears to have persuaded himself that it was a healthy experience, especially in learning that things which seem normal to multibillionaires often seem sinister to those who must scrup.

Legislators Impressed

The wide margins by which Mr. Rockefeller was confirmed in both houses of Congress indicate, in part, a predisposition to give Mr. Ford what he feels he needs to get on with the job. But they also show that many legislators who were antagonistic were impressed by the way Mr. Rockefeller conducted himself.

Former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who first publicly said Mr. Rockefeller was "the best thing that has happened to the country," Mr. Laird said.

The manner in which he handled himself in a difficult period of his personal life, with his wife's illness and the sustained interrogation, has given him much greater acceptability around the country," Mr. Laird said.

The character of the opposition to him in the Senate—it came from four left-wing Democrats and three right-wing Republicans—has enabled Mr. Rockefeller to picture himself as a moderate, which should make his dealing with the party reasonably easy in the future.

From statements by Mr. Ford and others close to him, it seems

likely that Mr. Rockefeller will be asked to run the Domestic Council or some analogous organization. He would emerge as a principal, if not the principal, adviser to the President on a broad range of domestic concerns.

To make such an arrangement work, Mr. Ford would have to permit Mr. Rockefeller to recruit a talented staff—something he showed a gift for in Albany—and somehow arrange things so the Vice-President does not work at cross purposes with the Cabinet and White House aides.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests at the moment lie in trying to define questions, more than in providing answers. That has always been his approach, and he has pointed his advisers toward a definition of the relationships among the economy, the fuel crisis, the food shortage, population and ecology.

Presumably he would work further on such questions, if his mandate from Mr. Ford ran that far.

Political Position

And what of Nelson Rockefeller the politician? Only three points can be stated with any certainty.

One: Mr. Rockefeller is closer

to the presidency now than at any point in his long pursuit of it. He accepted the vice-presidency because he thought it constituted his last, best shot at something he thought he had lost.

Two: No matter what President Ford's decisions, Mr. Rockefeller's best strategy is to work hard and build a record in the vice-presidency. If he does to, he will have a leg up for 1976 if Mr. Ford decides not to run.

Three: His future seems irrevocably tied to the fortunes of the President. If the Ford administration encounters economic disaster, the electorate is not likely to pick its No. 2 man for the salvage operation.

The conviction that Mr. Ford will not seek a second term, once rampant in Washington, has all but disappeared. Still, given the intricacy of the problem he faces, the President might yet decide not to run in 1976. Mr. Rockefeller, like everyone else, will have to wait to hear the decision, and in the meantime, about the best he can do is to demonstrate that he is a first-class piece of "standby equipment."

Rockefeller Assumes Office; Ford Says He's 'Delighted'

(Continued from Page 1)

committee's 17 Republicans and 9 of its 21 Democrats voting in favor. Mr. Ford, last year, won a 30-to-3 vote from the same committee in favor of his vice-presidential nomination.

Rep. Rodino, who voted for the Ford nomination in committee but reversed himself in the House, was the "pepper" pro team, announcing that this time he planned to support the Republican vice-presidential nominee.

He outlined the committee's "scrupulously careful, intensive and complete investigation" of Mr. Rockefeller, a probe which included nine days of public hearings. He mentioned some of the areas of principal concern to the committee—the family's wealth, Mr. Rockefeller's gifts and interest-free loans to state officials and associates and the Rockefeller financing of an unflattering campaign biography of a political opponent.

He went on to say, "You've got to take what I consider to be the totality" of the nominee—his talents and his "giving of himself and his time" to public service.

"Then I must say," he concluded, "despite the fact that I had to search my conscience, I want to say to you that

as chairman of the committee, I am going to support the nomination of Rockefeller."

The important issue, he added, is "whether or not Rockefeller is fit and qualified under the 25th Amendment" to be Vice-President.

This was a view that the opposition forces, led by Rep. Kastenmeier and the other committee dissenters, did not support. There was general agreement that Mr. Rockefeller was, in terms of ability and background, qualified. Rep. Kastenmeier, in his statement, set forth the basic argument that underlay most of the other opposing statements.

"With this nomination," he said, "we face the possibility of merging this tremendous economic power with the greatest political power held in this country. The scope of this private authority raises the serious question of whether or not Rockefeller, as president, would be able to distinguish between the private interest and the public good."

Soviet-Portuguese Pact

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Portugal yesterday signed a pact for greater political power held in this country. The scope of this private authority raises the serious question of whether or not Rockefeller, as president, would be able to distinguish between the private interest and the public good."

Russia Reportedly Expresses Anger at Credit Limit by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has followed up its sharp disavowal of an agreement concerning emigration in exchange for trade benefits with a private denunciation of Congress's passage of a four-year ceiling of \$300 million on Export-Import Bank credits to Russia.

A Senate vote yesterday of 71-24 and a vote of 380-98 in the House Wednesday extended the bank's lending authority but put a ceiling for the first time on loans for projects in the Soviet Union.

The legislation limits new loans for Soviet projects to \$300 million for four years, bans any loans to produce, process or distribute Soviet fossil fuels and limits to \$40 million loans involving research and exploration for fossil energy in the Soviet Union.

Several State Department officials said yesterday that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin told Secretary of State Henry Kissinger late Wednesday that Moscow was angry at what it regarded as American failure to live up to its side of the new détente relationship.

Without stating whether the Soviet Union would step up emigration in return "or the modest trade benefits approved by Congress, Mr. Dobrynin reportedly was caustic in his complaints, particularly about the credit limitation.

Some officials said that because the credits—limited to 75 million a year unless Congress approves administration requests for more than \$300 million—were much lower than Moscow had anticipated, there had to be some question as to whether the Kremlin would go ahead with the informal arrangement to ease its emigration restrictions in return for trade concessions.

But all officials queried said that there was no hard information on what the Soviet Union would actually do. The conclusion was that the Russians, apparently anxious to improve relations with the United States, have made some concession on emigration, increasing the rate from less than 1,000 in 1969 to 35,000 last year, mostly Jews going to Israel, and apparently were ready to make further arrangements in return for substantial trade benefits.

To reconcile these different points of view, Mr. Kissinger undertook the unusual task of negotiating an informal arrangement by which Moscow tacitly agreed to carry out the letter of its emigration law and not harass would-be emigrants.

In return for this, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., acting for the majority of Congress, agreed to grant the Russians most-favored-nation treatment, the term for normal trade, for 18 months.

Since Soviet-American trade has been mostly in the form of U.S. exports, the lowering of tariffs on Soviet goods, from the high tariffs imposed during the cold war period, was not seen as a major factor but more as a political gesture to demonstrate that the United States now treated the Soviet Union on an equal basis.

The credits were the crucial thing. The Soviet Union, since being made eligible for Export-Import Bank loans in 1973, has received about \$470 million for the import of American equipment and expertise.

Some officials have estimated that the Russians might have sought more than \$1 billion in new credits in the next three years.

Ford, Aides Set Economic Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Ford will meet with his top economic advisers tomorrow to hear wide-ranging options to fight the major slump in America's economy, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that Mr. Ford's Economic Policy Board was holding an "important all-day meeting" to put into final form a whole series of wide-ranging options on the economy.

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ated References to Tapes

5. Sums Up Case to Jury Watergate Cover-Up Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Watergate cover-up trial, which began Monday, was the first time a jury heard evidence that the president's re-election campaign was protected by a cover-up of the crime.

Wilson, defense attorney, said the president's re-election campaign was protected by a cover-up of the crime. He said the president's re-election campaign was protected by a cover-up of the crime. He said the president's re-election campaign was protected by a cover-up of the crime.

rd Signs Bill Giving U.S. Study of Nixon Documents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—President Ford signed a bill giving the government the right to study the papers of former President Nixon's official tapes.

The new law requires the government to retain possession of the documents, keep them in the Washington area and draft rules to control access by the courts and the public.

President defended his move on the tapes and other documents as an attempt to "both the records and the legal rights of all involved."

Mr. Ford said the bill would give the government the right to study the papers of former President Nixon's official tapes.

Watergate break-in are former Attorney General John Mitchell, two former White House aides, Mr. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, a former assistant attorney general, Robert Mardian, and Mr. Parkinson, a Washington attorney who represented Mr. Nixon's re-election committee.

During the four-hour summation delivered over two days, Mr. Neal repeatedly from taped White House conversations and urged the jury, "Listen to the tapes."

Members of the jury, tragically these conspiratorial conversations have happened in the hallowed halls of the White House of the United States where one should expect to find the highest of men.

Several times during his summation, Mr. Neal drew laughter from spectators, which brought protests from defense attorneys, who urged U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica to punish anyone seen laughing.

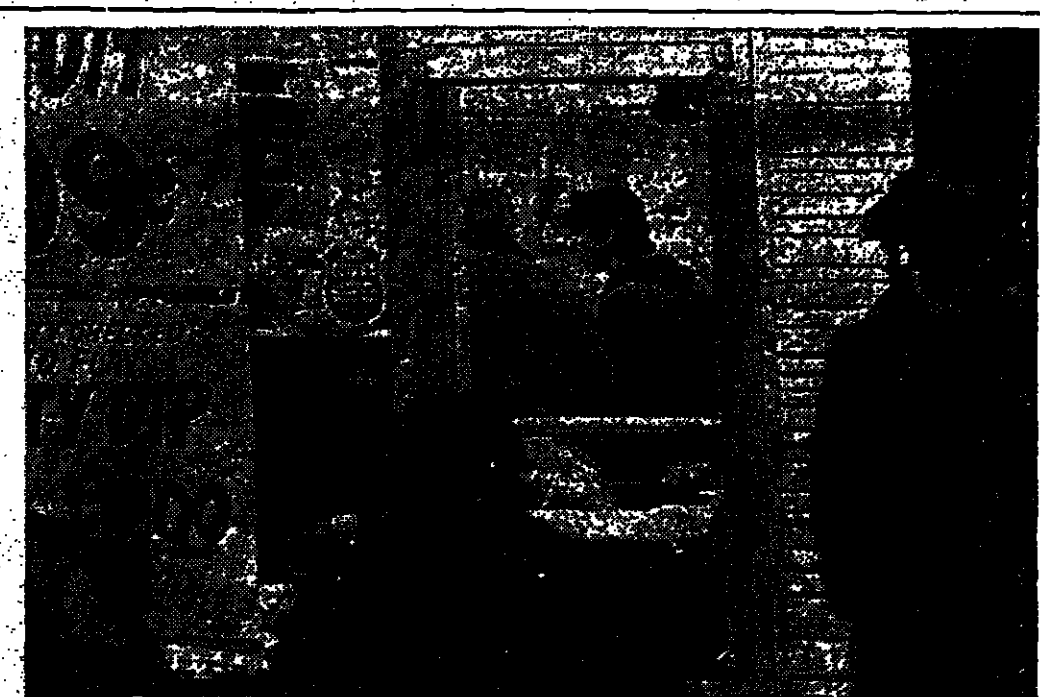
Soviet Budget Cuts Military, Boosts Industry

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) today formally approved a budget and plan for 1975 providing for a slight cut in declared military spending and new efforts to develop heavy industry.

The Soviet Union's 1,500 delegates to the Supreme Soviet voted unanimously for the economic blueprint presented to them Wednesday by Finance Minister Vasily Garbusov and state planning chief Nikolai Baibakov.

Swiss Announce Insulin Advance

BASEL, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Swiss drug company Ciba-Geigy said today that one of its research teams had achieved the first chemical synthesis of human insulin—a discovery that could eventually be a major help in treating diabetes.



TALKS UNDER TENSION—A gunman (in stocking cap) talks with a mediator inside a Richfield, Minn., supermarket, where he and three accomplices held 40 clerks and customers hostage for nearly six hours. Shadows outside the store are policemen waiting for the outcome of negotiations. The gunman finally released their hostages unharmed and surrendered to policemen who had surrounded the area. One thief was wounded during a shoot-out as he attempted to escape.

UN's Leader Defends It as Tension Outlet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that the world organization is the outlet, not the source, of world tension. He suggested that criticism of the UN reflected "a tendency to blame the storm upon the ship instead of on the weather."

His remarks, in a statement about the General Assembly session which closed Wednesday, seemed aimed at U.S. Ambassador John Scali. In a Dec. 8 speech Mr. Scali charged the Assembly with adopting "illegal and impractical decisions in a 'tyranny of the majority' that has antagonized Americans."

Interviewed yesterday on NBC-TV's "Today" show, Mr. Scali said that "a very strong anti-UN backlash in the United States" had resulted from the Assembly's inviting Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat here, giving him observer status and barring South Africa from participating in its session.

Mr. Waldheim, who recorded his statement for broadcast and sent it to newsmen, said that this year, "more dramatically" than ever before, the Assembly had reflected "the political tides and changes of our world and the new forces in world affairs."

He said issues that "gave rise to debates of considerable heat and intensity" included Palestine, southern Africa, a new economic order and a charter of the economic rights and duties of states.

Returning to a nautical analogy, he said it was encouraging that "at the end of the Assembly's work there seemed to be a renewed determination to strengthen the ship, to improve its navigation and to face the storms together."

50 Largest U.S. Cities Are Rated From 'Least Bad' to the 'Worst'

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—A study published in Harper's magazine rates Seattle as the "least bad" among the nation's 50 largest cities and Newark, N.J., as the worst.

Using data from government publications and some private sources, Mr. Louis rated each of the cities in 24 categories, including crime rate, health statistics, income, housing, population density and air pollution.

Based on his compilation of the data, the cities were rated from the "least bad" to the "worst" as follows:

1. Seattle 2. Tulsa 3. San Diego 4. San Jose 5. Honolulu 6. Portland 7. Denver 8. Minneapolis 9. Oklahoma City 10. Omaha 11. San Francisco 12. Nashville 13. St. Paul 14. Columbus 15. Toledo 16. Indianapolis 17. Long Beach 18. Milwaukee 19. Kansas City 20. Dallas 21. Phoenix 22. Los Angeles 23. Fort Worth 24. Cincinnati 25. Rochester 26. Oakland 27. Washington 28. Houston 29. Buffalo and Louisville (tie) 31. Pittsburgh 32. New York 33. Memphis 34. Boston 35. Miami 36. Atlanta 37. St. Paul and New Orleans 39. Philadelphia 40. Tampa 41. San Antonio 42. Norfolk 43. Cleveland 44. Jacksonville 45. Birmingham 46. Baltimore 47. Detroit 48. Chicago 49. St. Louis 50. Newark.

Court Orders U.S. to Stop Revenue Sharing for Chicago

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The U.S. District Court here ordered the Treasury Department Wednesday to cut off general revenue-sharing funds to Chicago because the city has been using the money in a discriminatory way.

It was the first instance of a city losing the share of funds in the \$30.2-billion program because of discrimination charges since the program began in 1972, according to the Office of Revenue Sharing, which is part of the Treasury Department.

Chicago, which has already drawn \$184 million in funds under revenue sharing—known formally as the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972—was scheduled to receive a quarterly check for \$18,195,633 in January.

10 Said to Ask Government Stimulus White House Advised on Economy

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Government stimulus for the sliding economy was reported to be favored by a group of 10 leading private economists in an unpublished meeting yesterday at the White House.

Participants declined to discuss individual stands in detail, but some of the views are well known. One participant said: "I can't think of anyone who didn't favor stimulus in some form."

President Ford was not present but nearly all of his chief economic advisers were. Presiding was Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

According to reports on the session, the government members mainly listened and asked questions, making no attempt to achieve a consensus; Mr. Greenspan previously had pledged to solicit views from outside the government as part of the policy-making process.

The economists included three former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers—Walter Heller, Arthur Okun and Herbert Stein.

Compromise Is Voted On Indian Ocean Base

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Congress voted Wednesday in a compromise decision, to cut off money for a controversial military base on the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The Defense Department had asked Congress to approve spending \$29 million to expand the base, which it said was essential to counter increasing Soviet influence in the area.

But Wednesday's decision, approved by both the House and the Senate, contains a compromise that gives the Pentagon a chance to approach Congress again for the funds two months after the new Congress convenes next month.

Aide Says Ford Was Unaware of Landlord's Coal

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—President Ford was quoted yesterday as having said that he had no advance knowledge that the owner of a house that he is renting for the Christmas holidays could save or be forced to pay more than \$100 million—depending on the President's action on a coal strip mining bill.

The New York Times reported that the President, seeking a larger and more secure house for his vacation than his own house in Vail, Colo., had rented a chalet there owned by Richard Bass, a 44-year-old oil millionaire from Dallas who holds a 20,700-acre federal coal lease in northern Wyoming.

Because the strip mine bill contains provisions requiring those involved in the business to pay the federal government the cost of reclaiming previously stripped land, Mr. Bass stands to lose more than \$100 million if Mr. Ford signs the measure.

Mr. Bass said he had never spoken to the President, with whom he is acquainted socially, about any business interests.

stimulus must come from a tax cut," he said, adding that "part of the tax cut should be temporary in nature."

Mr. Schultz said factors are at work "that tend to make this recession deeper and more stubborn than has been typical of other postwar downturns."

Ga. Police Slay Murder Suspect

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., Dec. 20 (AP).—Paul John Knowles, charged with seven murders in three states, was shot to death Wednesday night when authorities said, he grabbed a gun and tried to escape from a police car.

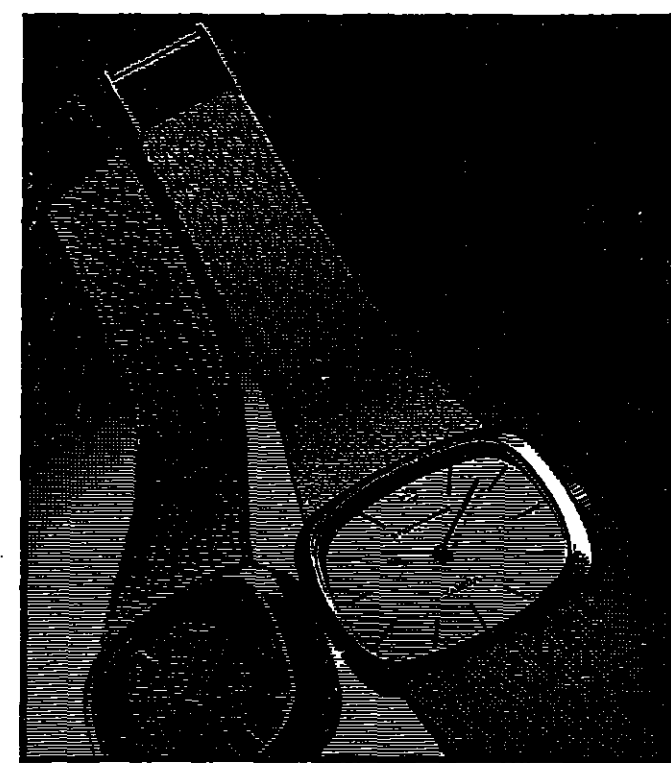
They said that Knowles, 28, was killed as he drove in a car with two officers to show them where he had disposed of a gun allegedly used to murder a Florida state trooper. Police said Knowles freed himself from handcuffs by picking the lock, possibly with a paper clip.

30% Cut in Fatalities Is Linked to Seat Belts

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Road deaths have dropped by 30 per cent in countries that have made the installation of seat belts compulsory, the president of the International Road Safety Association said yesterday.

Georges Gallienne gave the figures at a news conference. He announced that in February the association will hold an international conference here about motorist's vision. He said that "at the wheel your eyes are your life."

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Woman Aide to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—President Ford has named Mrs. Patricia Sullivan Lindh, former editor of an American newspaper in Singapore, as his special assistant for women's affairs. Mrs. Lindh has served in the White House since last year.

Bolt From Cairo

Cairo's latest statement of terms for making peace with Israel seem on their face ill-timed in presentation and absurd in content. A sweeping official declaration came without warning last week, in the midst of a sensitive and far less ambitious mediation effort by Secretary of State Kissinger. Commanding all the headlines based on this statement was the ridiculous and presumptuous demand that Israel "freeze" its present population level, and suspend all further immigration. American diplomats were understandably upset at this unexpected ploy; the Israelis can hardly be blamed for treating the immigration demand with contempt.

Before dismissing Foreign Minister Fahmy's statements altogether, however, there is just the slightest chance that something worthwhile can be drawn from his extraordinary remarks. President Sadat certainly wasted no time in telling an Iranian interviewer that nothing has changed Egypt's interest in Secretary Kissinger's mediation effort. This step-by-step mediation was formulated only because the achievement of a comprehensive peace agreement seemed beyond the range of practical expectations. Why, then, did Egypt so suddenly seem to shift gears and talk about the terms for a full and final peace?

Except for the immigration ban, many of the conditions listed by Mr. Fahmy appear almost innocuous. In the context of peace, Israeli leaders should have no trouble renouncing "expansionist designs," since they

deny harboring them anyway. Withdrawal to the prewar frontiers of 1967 has been rejected by the Israeli government in exchange for an armistice or temporary accord; but if the reward were a real peace treaty, with all the appropriate safeguards, even this demand might look somewhat more interesting.

Mr. Fahmy called on Israel to pay compensation to Palestinians who lost their homes in what is now the state of Israel. He did not add the traditional Arab demand, unacceptable to Israel, that these refugees be permitted to return to their homes if they so choose. Even the suggestion that the United Nations partition plan of 1947 be revived is not to be automatically rejected— if it is understood to mean the principle of partition between a Jewish and an Arab state as voted by the General Assembly, recognizing that the old gerrymandered borders drawn then are now unworkable.

The leaders of the Middle East are juggling uncountable pressures at the same time; Mr. Sadat's interests and those of his ally, Syria, do not coincide, particularly as the prospect of negotiating with Israel draws closer. The Egyptian leader warns that the region is like a bomb ready to explode, which it long has been. Precisely because these pressures and the imminence of conflict are such a way of life in the Middle East, every possible diplomatic opening deserves the most thorough exploration; nothing in the Mideast can be taken at face value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Vice-President

The countless banalities about the usefulness of vice-presidents have been matched in recent years by the assurances of presidents that they intended, at last, to make significant use of their first deputies. The dynamism of Nelson Rockefeller, inaugurated Thursday, suggests strongly that in the Ford administration that oft-repeated promise may become a reality.

If precedent argues against that prospect, the fact is that the present situation is novel. It is true that not even Mr. Rockefeller's restless energy exceeds that of Hubert Humphrey, from whose vice-presidency much was similarly expected. But Mr. Humphrey was in the shadow of a chief executive who at all times knew—or thought he knew—precisely where and how he wanted to go and who suffered subordinate pretensions to power with roughly the same grace as Genghis Khan.

Most others in the long line of presidents have picked their running mates (or had them picked by party leaders) solely on the ground that they were sufficiently different in outlook to attract votes from those who were cool to the head of the ticket. Once in office, it was assumed that, given their incommensurability, they would go their separate ways—one presumably to history and the other to oblivion.

The present case is different. President Ford picked former Gov. Rockefeller without having to consider his assets in an election campaign but solely for the usefulness he might have to the administration. The only

approximate precedent was President Nixon's elevation of Mr. Ford himself to the vice-presidency—and in that case the objective was not to bring a vigorous activist to the fore, but to balance an already tainted administration with a symbol of reassuring if colorless honesty.

The problem for Mr. Ford—a political one—will be how to make full use of Mr. Rockefeller's talents, intelligence and energies without letting him, in effect, take over the running of the government. In terms of public sanction, the two men carry identical credentials—no endorsement by the electorate but a presidential designation ratified by the people's representatives. If there was a time, then, for the "full partnership" that Mr. Ford has already promised, it is now.

The working out of such a relationship will call for personal diplomacy of a high order rather than new machinery. Mr. Rockefeller will probably be the effective head of the Domestic Council. As such he can contribute significantly to the development of policies for shoring up the economy, meeting the nation's energy needs and protecting its environment. If he brings coherence into these vital areas—where coherence is so far scarcely in evidence—he will have justified the President's choice and the judgment of Congress in passing over the seriously questionable facets of his public record to make him Vice-President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trade Bill

It looks as if Congress will not allow the Russians to stop the trade bill. The Russians and Sen. Jackson between them, from their very different viewpoints, have been allowed to do enough damage already to trade relations between America, Europe, Japan and other countries by the delay.

Did the Russians want to have it both ways—guessing it was too late to stop the bill but wanting to get in their caveat? If so, they misjudged the American mood, for President Ford is bound by the bill, apart from his own inclinations, to make concessions dependent on their performance on the emigration question. Was their action a face-saving routine for reasons of internal policy? If so, the desired internal effect has only been achieved at great external cost. The publicity given to the matter in Russia seems to have been calculated to have an intimidatory effect on would-be emigrants.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

India and Bhutan

The young King of Bhutan will naturally be apprehensive during his current visit to New Delhi. Last September he observed with no pleasure the extrusion from effective power of his relative and fellow monarch, the Chogyal of Sikkim. The prospect that some such invasion of his own independence might now be intended will be uppermost in his mind.

Ideally, better relations between India and China should allow the states of the Himalayan region to find their own balance and independence. The Indian incorporation of Sikkim brought Chinese charges that it was no better than the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. But many countries other than China found cause to deplore Indian behavior over Sikkim and as many more would regret any similar action over Bhutan.

—From the Times (London).

Mideast War Clouds

Most analysts are gloomily agreed that unless the current deadlock is broken, there will be war [in the Mideast] by the spring. The next war—if it comes—will be far more damaging than its predecessors, both on and off the battlefield. The chances are that the Arabs would impose a tough oil embargo, with potentially catastrophic results for Europe's economies.

Talks between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are the crux. At present, both sides are captives of their own intransigence. Israel is unrealistic in assuming that King Hussein will eventually come back to the center of the stage. The PLO has to give firmer signs from the beginning that it does not hope to negotiate the dismantling of Israel. Geneva is the most suitable place for an Arab-Israeli meeting... vital if war is to be averted.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1899

PARIS—The New York Herald and the Figaro have both lodged complaints with the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs relative to the defective newspaper delivery service, particularly in the suburbs. "Some subscribers receive their papers at the first delivery, some at the second, which is much later in the day, and some not at all. Reforms are not necessary but a little surveillance is."

Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1924

PARIS—"The Ten Commandments" by Cecil B. De Mille, Paramount's greatest and proudest production, has just opened in Paris at the New Mogador, which was especially decorated for the occasion in ancient Egyptian style. The film is already a success as both critics and public proclaim its value. The huge cast includes: Theodore Roberts, Charles De Roche, Beatrice Joly, Richard Dix, and Estelle Taylor.



Storm in the Glass Menagerie

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When the UN General Assembly wound up this week it left behind considerable diplomatic wreckage. In good log-rolling tradition, Moscow, Peking, the Arabs and the underdeveloped states traded votes and brought in a series of decisions that rattled every window in the glass menagerie. Divided in the process were Israel, South Africa and the United States—plus a carefully built-up body of tradition.

In a sense, the trouble started back in 1946 when the decision was taken on the location of the body's headquarters. Personally, I argued several times with Secretary of State Stettinius and his deputy on the U.S. delegation, Adlai Stevenson, that it was folly to seat the UN in America, for somewhat comparable reasons, in Russia.

I suggested that an entirely circular tower headquarters be constructed in the heart of ravaged Berlin and that the former German capital should be left in ruins for a mile all around. Then, whenever statesmen disagreed, they had only to walk out on a balcony to see what argument produced.

It seemed obvious to me that Berlin was likewise a strategically sensible center, close to the ideological divide between the world's power blocs. My idea was never seriously considered. It was explained that it was essential to have the UN in the United States to encourage American public interest and avoid a recurrence of isolationism.

Israel No Problem

In those days Israel did not pose a problem because it did not exist and South Africa was still under a relatively more liberal government than that which subsequently developed. Only a small portion of the third-world lands had yet achieved independence and joined the UN. Russia (although it had three votes—its own, Ukraine and Belorussia) was in an uncomfortable minority. The United States was not just a superpower; it was the monopower of the earth.

This situation was reflected in 1950 when the UN followed Washington's lead and banded together against North Korea's invasion of the South (after a glib Soviet diplomatic lapse). What had been going on at this Assembly was, one might say, Moscow's quiet revenge for what went on at its expense in 1950.

The purpose of the UN Charter

is to insure majority rule while, through the device of a Security Council, restraining it from interfering in the private affairs of individual nations. The concept was to have five permanent council members who, together with rotating members, could protect each other's friends or clients from such interference. But Assembly President Bouteflika, an Algerian, simply bent the rules and gave the Assembly more power than it is supposed to have.

U.S. Penalized

Hamstringing Israel in the UN and virtually blackballing it from UNESCO while suspending South Africa and giving the Palestine Liberation Organization what is tantamount to membership, penalized not only Israel and South Africa but also the United States. And the fact that Americans pay a far larger share of the UN's

bills than anyone else and even finance (through foreign aid) the presence of many member delegations is ignored.

But this is not the crux of the matter. The crux is that an amorphous but controlling bloc of votes—armed with new authority under Bouteflika's rules—could attempt again to impose its emotional prejudices on the world. There it will not succeed; but it might destroy the UN.

If the UN is allowed to function according to uninhibited bias, why shouldn't it end up some day including the PLO but not Israel (like China and Taiwan); North Korea but not South Korea; North Vietnam without South Vietnam; maybe even East Germany without West Germany? Further rule-bending is all that is needed.

Why shouldn't the whites be

voted out of Rhodesia? Then out of South Africa? Or out of New Zealand and Australia? Then how about voting the Americans out of Puerto Rico and finally out of the United States itself, there being, after all, a few Indian tribes still left around? Indeed, this might sound dandy to the Russians and the Chinese until an Assembly, giddy with success, decides to vote the former out of Central Asia and the latter out of Tibet. There is no end to this ridiculous road and surely all more experienced statesmen see this.

The original philosophy of UN rules must be adhered to. After all, those rules represented considerable but realistic compromises. The path of folly along which the 29th General Assembly floundered leads only to disaster—above all for the little nations which need the UN most.

Rockefeller's Rocky Road

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The adjustment period in Washington for Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller is likely to be prolonged and difficult. After all, even Franklin Roosevelt discovered that moving from Albany to Washington was a stormy passage.

Unlike most vice-presidents, Rockefeller's personal relations with the President are likely to be amiable, at least in the beginning. They were never particularly close personally over the years, but have established a trustful and even friendly relationship during the long confirmation struggle and the illnesses of their wives.

Also, Ford respects Rockefeller and needs him. He chose Rockefeller for Rockefeller's experience and ability, which is precisely why Richard Nixon rejected him. The President laughs at the idea that Rockefeller might be a "threat" to him. "I've had a lot of experience with people smarter than I am," he says.

Changes on Hill

The former governor of New York should help President Ford in Congress, which is increasingly under control of a leadership majority of Democrats. Almost everything is changing on Capitol Hill. Sen. Jackson is telling Secretary of State Kissinger how to tame the Russians, and run the foreign policy of the United States. The House of Representatives has finally been reorganized with the help of Fannie Frazee. And Fish Ball Miller, the howling Rockefeller-hater, is to be replaced by Catfish Hunter, the one man in America who has licked the inflation-as-a-gone.

In this situation Rockefeller should be almost ideal. He has always been more popular with the Democratic establishment than with the Republican conservative establishment, which is probably why he never made it to the White House. But he will be comfortable on Capitol Hill. His energy, and capacity to master the details of legislation, personality, and politics are formidable. If he has a problem, it probably is that he almost seems too glad to see the people who oppose him the most.

Rockefeller should be helpful to the President in other ways here. He hasn't been around Washington for quite a while, but he came here as a young man to deal with Latin American problems, later to study the reorganization of the Pentagon, and also to deal with the perplexities of health, education and welfare

—all of them still urgent questions on Ford's agenda.

Since then, he has been deeply involved in the problems of the states and the cities—and is probably closer to more governors and mayors personally than any man in Washington today. The question now is how Ford will use him.

The first test will come on economic policy. The President has committed himself to place his program before the new 94th Congress by the time it convenes in January. He has also indicated that Rockefeller will be given a key role in dealing with the questions of inflation, recession, unemployment, energy, and the monetary chaos of the world.

There are a number of things on this. For Rockefeller comes from a city where the mayor is laying off people and cutting salaries, and the stock market is way down, and the bankers, including David Rockefeller, are calling for more aggressive action by the federal government to halt the slump.

Controversy

Thus, before Rockefeller has time to get acquainted with all the other Ford advisers (who are giving the President contradictory priorities and remedies about inflation and/or recession) and before he has even been able to decide whether to move into the new vice-president's residence on Massachusetts Avenue or into the old White House, he has kept off Foxhall Road since World War II. The new Vice-President is going to be in the midst of controversy.

He has his critics in the Congress, most importantly Sen. Barry Goldwater, and in the press. He has been around long enough to collect a formidable catalogue of enemies as well as friends, but, on the whole, Washington is relieved that he is finally confirmed as Vice-President, if not yet settled into the Capitol.

The President and the President alone, will decide how much influence he is to have. Most presidents have promised their vice-presidents everything and given them little or nothing to do. But the guess here is that Ford will be different and that Rockefeller will probably be the most powerful vice-president of this century.

Legion Assignments

Referring to Jeffrey Robinson's article (Herald Tribune, Nov. 29) about the French Foreign Legion, may I point out that the commando unit mentioned in the article left Madagascar before September 1, 1973, according to the new agreements between France and Madagascar signed on June 4, 1973.

HENRI RAZAFINDRATOVO, Diplomatic Adviser to the Chief of Government, Tananarive, Madagascar.

Anglo-Irish View

Mr. O'Donnell (Herald Tribune, Dec. 11) may have certain views about Anglo-Irish relations. Wellington (an Irishman) held the view that to solve the intractable Irish problem it should be "sunk under the sea for 16 minutes and brought up again."

Go to Ireland Mr. O'Donnell and sink with the rest, including the Communists who support the IRA. And remember: Saint Patrick was British.

PHILIP BRUTTON, Paris.

A Recession That Will No Excite Cure Itself

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As President Ford begins his latest economic policy review, there is consensus on at least one point: Virtually everybody agrees that the economy is in a tailspin and that some stimulative action the government is necessary.

It has finally been understood that this recession, unlike most others, is not going to cure itself. It has been shown—most notably by Charles Schultz, the former big game director now serving at Brookings Institution—that the present recession is something very special.

During much of the postwar period, recessions have carried their own death warrants. When profits and incomes slipped, tax cuts followed. Purchasing power built up and, with a little encouragement, the form of easy credit or special tax breaks, business and consumer spending tended to snap back.

There was even a regular pattern to the up and down. If the slide was slow, the recovery tended to be slow and saucer-shaped. If the slide was steep, the recovery was a bounce back, or a V-shaped recession.

New Model

But Mr. Schultz, in recent testimony to the Senate Budget Committee, has shown that the time the automatic rebound model does not apply at all. In critical respects the present recession is unique.

First, there is the impact of the oil-price rise enforced by the cartel of petroleum-exporting countries known as OPEC. The cost of oil to consumers was fourfold in 1973 and 1974. Eventually, that money will probably be plowed back into the American economy. But it is not happened yet and it will not happen in 1975 either.

Second, Schultz calculates that in oil alone will cause a drain about \$30 billion in consumer purchasing power. According to George Perry of the Brookings Institution, that is the equivalent of 15 per cent unemployment, about 1.2 million persons without jobs.

The second special condition the simultaneous incidence of serious inflation and recession has inflation drive up profits, raising the value of goods he at inventory. It also tended drive up incomes, pushing many people into higher tax brackets.

The result was higher tax revenues. According to Mr. Schultz, tax revenues during the quarter of this year were 16 per cent higher than a year ago. In the fiscal outlook of the economy was down by 3 per cent as unemployment was mounting rapidly.

Thus, the normal pattern has been reversed. Instead of a tax take declining as business activity slowed, if went up. Government fiscal action, far from leaning against the downward forces of recession, is now applying counterpressure at it.

Failure of the 'V'

If this analysis is correct, it upward stroke of the V-shape recession will not be as certain in 1975. On the contrary, the combined impact of rising prices and a high tax take will yield an L-shaped recession—a fast drop and a bottoming-out at a lower level of economic activity.

Some people may want to see that condition drive a year or so as the appropriate time to go for finally wringing inflation out of the system. But most of us will not, so it is incumbent to think hard about the measures available for stimulating the economy. At least one of the most highly advertised nostrums looks pretty bogus to me.

That is driving down the price of oil. After visiting many of the oil-exporting countries last month, my sense is that the country has badly miscalculated the international problem. I am almost no chance of getting the price down in the next year, certainly not by much.

That means the stimulus ought to come either as a tax cut or an increase in government spending. All kinds of mixes are possible but several conditions must be fulfilled.

The total ought to be at least enough to help the economy, which means, according to calculations by Prof. Francis Bator of Harvard, about \$35 billion. Those most in need ought to be helped—taxes which suggest projects such as mass transit or a cut in payroll taxes or perhaps sales taxes. Stimulus ought to be accompanied by moves to hold down wages and prices to ease, and any tax cut, since this country still has vast unmet needs, ought to be temporary.

Old Ruling Bloc's Return Feared First Free Vote in Six Years Excites and Worries Thais

By David K. Shipley

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The sound trucks were in place, the campaign banners were hung, the loudspeakers connected. Shortly before dusk, the five candidates arrived and, as they climbed onto the trucks, the park before them filled with neighborhood residents who came to watch their children, then sat cross-legged and listened attentively.

It might have been a political rally anywhere in the United States, except that peddlers were selling sticks of sugar cane, not hot dogs. And there was no shouting or cheering. This was not being taken as a routine event, but as something precious and possibly fragile.

On Jan. 25, the Thais will have their first free parliamentary elections in nearly six years, a

right now 14 months ago in a bloody, student uprising that precipitated the ouster of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, whose military regime had dissolved parliament and banned political parties.

It is an exciting, but nervous, time. There is some cause for worry over the transient nature of Thailand's previous experience in democracy. The campaign has been marred by more than a dozen incidents of violence, including attacks on rallies, assassinations of campaign managers and the murder of one legislator, Sawang Pholayuth, a 44-year-old businessman who died when two assailants fired 10 bullets into him, according to his party leaders.

The English-language Bangkok Post ran the item under the headline, "First Parli." One source of worry is what some Thais call their "military industrial complex." This group is still regarded as capable of a coup should its political parties—which are considered likely to lead in the voting—prove unable to form a majority coalition after the election.

At last count, there were 41 parties in the running, with 8 or 10 being taken seriously. Among these are four—the Thai Nation, the Social Agrarian, the Social Justice and the Social Nationalist—that derive from the old government camps. United Thai People's party of the 1969-70 legislature. They include some retired generals and wealthy businessmen, are reportedly getting heavy financial help from the military and are expected, together, to win just enough to form a coalition among themselves.

This would be an ironic outcome of the student rebellion, which was aimed in part against the old-line military men and industry-oriented officials. It also concerns some Thais who anticipate growing clashes between such a government and the country's new labor movement, unleashed by the sudden freedom of the last 14 months.

In Thailand, politicians begin bestowing favors on constituents before the election. Aside from outright door-to-door bribery, some candidates are presenting robes to influential monks, giving money to local temples and repairing temple structures.

Lack of issues. The campaign is virtually without issues. Thai and foreign analysts tend to divide the parties into three ideological groups—a rightist group of military men and businessmen, a moderate group of professionals and new industrialists and a couple of "leftist" Socialist parties.

But these are really artificial definitions. As an American diplomat observed: "What the Thais consider Socialism is just a little to the right of Barry Goldwater."

If there is an economic issue, he added, it is not free enterprise as opposed to government control and ownership, but the question of "how do you want to encourage foreign investment, or do you?" Across the spectrum, politicians agree that government should be efficient and honest; all support and reform, though they differ on details.

The students' political power proved brittle, suitable only for street confrontation, and so they remain out of the campaign. Disorganized and somewhat out of favor, with a public still wedded to traditions of respect for elders, the students are avoided by most candidates.

Spanish Rightists Demonstrate at French Embassy

MADRID, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Rightist war veterans, shouting "Assassins," demonstrated outside the French Embassy here today as Spain marked the first anniversary of the assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

They were protesting France's refusal to extradite 10 alleged members of the Spanish Basque nationalist guerrilla organization ETA, accused of assassinating Adm. Carrero Blanco.

His car was blown up by a bomb outside a Madrid church where he had attended mass on Dec. 20, 1973.

Later today, the demonstrators gathered outside a church and booed Premier Carlos Arias Navarro as he joined other government officials in a memorial service for the admiral.

They yelled "Traitor" at Mr. Arias, who angered Spain's extreme right by promising mild political reforms soon after taking over from Adm. Carrero Blanco—for years a conservative right-hand man to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Chief of State.

They said three Austrians and an Egyptian were arrested Tuesday in Debary near the city of Damascus. One of the Austrians was reportedly a retired major-general.

Police said the pistols were 7.65-caliber and bore the trademark "Cesta."

Lord Fraser, 77, Blind Lawmaker, Dies in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, 77, who was Britain's only blind lawmaker, died here today after a heart attack.

Born William Jocelyn Ian Fraser, he lost his sight during the 1916 battle of the Somme in France in World War I.

Despite his disability, Lord Fraser distinguished himself in business, politics and philanthropy. He became chairman of St. Dunstons, an organization helping the blind, and remained associated with it for 50 years.

Lord Fraser entered Parliament in 1924. He was a qualified attorney, and had many business interests, especially in South Africa. He was knighted in 1934 and created a peer of the realm in 1958.

Queen Elizabeth appointed him a member of her special advisory body, the Privy Council, a few hours before he died.

André Jolivet.

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Composer and conductor André Jolivet, 69, former musical director of the Comedie Française theater and author of about 60 chamber music works, died here today.

Mr. Jolivet was a professor of composition at the National Conservatory of Music.

Rhodesia Begins Prisoner Release, Freeing 20 a Day

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Rhodesia has begun releasing political prisoners, official sources said today.

A group of 20 was released from the Wha Wha restriction camp in central Rhodesia today and 20 will be released tomorrow, the sources said.

Just over 340 detainees remained to be set free. Their release will begin "soon" and will be staggered over an undisclosed period, the sources added.

The releases follow Prime Minister Ian Smith's pledge to release detainees and detainees to enable them to undertake "normal political activities" in the new situation created by recent moves to resolve the constitutional problems caused by Rhodesia's breakaway from Britain in 1965.

Rhodesian security forces said today that the cease-fire negotiated between the Smith government and guerrilla organizations is not yet effective.

A number of guerrilla attacks have been reported since the cease-fire announcement Dec. 11. Guerrillas beat a tribesman to death, burned a community hall and attacked a white-owned farm, a spokesman said.

In clashes, an undisclosed number of guerrillas were wounded and captured, he added, but he stressed that no guerrillas had been killed since Dec. 11.

King of Nepal Vows Reforms

KATMANDU, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Nepal's King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah promised his people this week that he would introduce constitutional reforms in the kingdom, which has no political parties.

On the 14th anniversary of his father's assumption of power, King Birendra said, "A commission will be set up soon to discuss and recommend appropriate constitutional reforms."

Birendra's father, the late King Mahendra, abolished a parliamentary democracy in the Hindu kingdom and introduced the Panchayat system, or basic democracy, under his leadership.

Famous Dutch Hotel Destroyed by Fire

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Hotel Bouwens, one of the country's best known hotels, was gutted by fire today.

Firemen estimated damage at more than a million guilders (\$400,000), but only one person among the more than 100 guests and staff members was reported injured.

In Peking, meanwhile, fire destroyed the residence of the Norwegian ambassador to China. No injuries were reported.



NO MORE RICE—A South Vietnamese woman trying to put out her burning rice stock after returning to the ruins of her home in a village 65 miles north-west of Saigon. The villagers had fled when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units attacked government positions nearby. After a week of fighting, they returned to the village to find it in ruins and food supplies put to the torch.

U.S. Accuses Reds of Stalling Hunt for GLs

SARIGON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The United States accused the Communists today of deliberately stalling the search for missing Americans and demanded the release of information on what has happened to some of the more than 2,100 servicemen unaccounted for in the Vietnam war.

The demand was made in a strongly worded note sent by the U.S. Embassy to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives here. The note accused the Communists of "blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity" by withholding information on 87 Americans officially listed as missing in North and South Vietnam.

The note, addressed to the Communist members of the four-party joint military team, claimed that the inaction of the Communists violated provisions of the Vietnam peace pact signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973.

The joint military team, composed of representatives of the North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese, Viet Cong and the United States, is responsible for locating and trying to repatriate all combatants missing in the Vietnam conflict.

"You stand convicted in the court of world opinion of blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity," the note said. "You can begin to remove this stain on your honor and integrity by a simple act—the release forthwith of information on those persons on whom information folders have been passed."

Fighting tapered off in South Vietnam over the past 24 hours, as intelligence predictions of a temporary outbreak in the current upsurge of fighting over Christmas appeared to be coming true.

Casualties during the latest 24-hour reporting period dropped off to 51 Communist and 51 government soldiers killed. The lowest since the heavy fighting began two weeks ago, according to official records.

It said, "The court finds that the objective of Australia has in effect been accomplished, inasmuch as France has undertaken the obligation to hold no further nuclear tests in the atmosphere of the South Pacific."

The judgment added, "The dispute having thus disappeared, the claim no longer has any object, and there is nothing on which to give judgment."

On Sept. 23 this year, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said his country had finished nuclear atmospheric testing and would conduct future experiments underground.

World Court Puts End to Dispute of Australia, France

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The World Court today decided, 9 to 6, that Australia's case against French atmospheric nuclear tests in the South Pacific was no longer valid because France had made it clear that it would not continue them.

The Polish president of the court, Manfred Lachs, took an hour to read the judgment.

It said, "The court finds that the objective of Australia has in effect been accomplished, inasmuch as France has undertaken the obligation to hold no further nuclear tests in the atmosphere of the South Pacific."

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French 'Anti-Imperialist' Unit Says It Killed Uruguay Aide

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The self-proclaimed killers of Uruguay's military attaché to France said today that they were Frenchmen, not Uruguayans, and that they were determined to make their country a "graveyard for torturers."

An anonymous caller telephoned a French news agency with "communiqué No. 2 of the Gauls Brigade International Brigade." It accused French authorities of playing down yesterday's assassination as a settling of scores by Uruguayans or by secret agents.

"The militants who executed him [Col. Ramon Trabel] are French anti-imperialists, who no longer will tolerate criminal maneuvers in France by true representatives of international terrorism," the communiqué said.

Pursuing Refugees Yesterday, in claiming responsibility for the slaying, the guerrilla group said in a phone call that Col. Trabel was formerly head of military intelligence in Uruguay, allegedly tortured urban guerrillas there and was recently assigned to the job of pursuing Uruguayan political refugees in France.

Today's communiqué ended: "France—a land of asylum for freedom fighters—a graveyard for the torturers and slaughterers of the people."

Police said that they were checking out the authenticity of the phone calls, but that the overall investigation had few leads to go on.

Col. Trabel and other Uruguayan diplomats in Paris had asked for police protection, a Paris newspaper said today.

The group claiming the assassination is named after Raul Sendic, the founder of the Uruguayan revolutionary group in Uruguay. He has been imprisoned since 1973.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Barreiro was asked if Col. Trabel was assigned to tracking down political refugees in Paris. He said, "Personally, I don't know of any such activity. I never saw the results of any such activities."

Uruguayan Protest MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Uruguay has asked France "in the most energetic manner" to punish the killers of Col. Trabel, President Juan Maria Bordaberry said yesterday.

In a nationally televised address, the President said that Foreign

Sen. Bellmon Is Victor OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 20 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has declared Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon the winner in his race with Democratic challenger Ed Ertmer.

Sen. Bellmon won by 3,835 votes.

Minister Juan Carlos Blanco had summoned the French ambassador and demanded full protection for Uruguayan diplomats in France.

He said that the French government has expressed its condolences over the killing.

"We accept the regrets and we value the assurances offered. However, I do not hesitate to say that it is a badly understood concept of freedom, in France and other countries, which permits the preparation and fulfillment of crimes like that which we lament today," the President declared.

He said that the slaying of Col. Trabel was "part of a plan of aggression against Uruguay, carried out patiently and in cowardly fashion by international and stateless subversion and terrorism."

11 Miners Die in Japan SAPPORO, Japan, Dec. 20 (AP)—An explosion in a coal mine on the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido killed 11 miners yesterday, police reported. They said the explosion apparently was caused by gas.

PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

THE SEIKO QUARTZ IS CHANGING THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF ACCURACY.

It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) Its accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 80 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Leiding Resigns Volkswagen's Top Manager as Car Sales Slump

ANN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Rudolf Leiding, a former mechanic who became a technical revolution at Volkswagen, is resigning as chief of the automotive giant's U.S. operations.

Leiding's contract was to run the U.S. operation until Oct. 1, 1975.

Mr. Leiding, 60-year-old, gave poor health as reason why Mr. Leiding stepped down once successor had been found. Leiding is reportedly to undergo a gall bladder operation next year.

Leiding's departure was the first to introduce the revolutionary Wankel rotary-piston engine.

When Kurt Lotz, a business-oriented non-technocrat, was named as VW's general director in the fall of 1971, Mr. Leiding was summoned to Wolfsburg to take his place.

Directing his employees to roll up their sleeves, Mr. Leiding set about tearing Volkswagen away from its over-dependence on rear, air-cooled engines such as those used in the ever-popular Beetle.

As a cost-cutting measure, Mr. Leiding championed the "building blocks" concept of making interchangeable parts for various VW models and scrapped plans to build cars that did not fit his scheme.

This year two new models were introduced, the chunky Golf and the fast-back Scirocco. They sold well in Germany and, according to the company, provided hope for "achieving a good starting position for 1975 in the very important American export market," which accounts for 33 per cent of total sales.

As costs mounted, Volkswagen trimmed back its German work force by 9,500 to 118,500 this year. Another 8,400 workers have been offered special bonuses if they quit. There also have been repeated lay-offs and short shifts.

Despite all these measures, VW recorded a sales dip in West Germany about 1.4 million barrels a day, or 8.3 per cent of U.S. domestic direct requirements for crude oil and petroleum products.

Before the embargo they were providing about 7.7 per cent. The study has not yet been released, but Mr. Lichtblau described its highlights.

He said the country's reliance on oil from all Western Hemisphere sources, which include the Arab countries, has risen substantially in the last year.

Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all oil imports in the June-through-October period last year, Mr. Lichtblau said. This year it accounted for 57 per cent.

Canada, Venezuela cited. The decline in imports from Western Hemisphere nations resulted largely from the high price of Canadian oil and the restriction of Arab oil.

an Arab embargo broke out now, we would be even more reliant than we were in 1973," Lichtblau said in an interview.

Increasing dependence on oil was pointed out in a currently being readied by research organization. It is noted significant because the situation has made free from dependence on one source a key of its "Pro-independence."

Petroleum Industry Research Foundation is supported dependent refiners and marketers as well as the major oil companies.

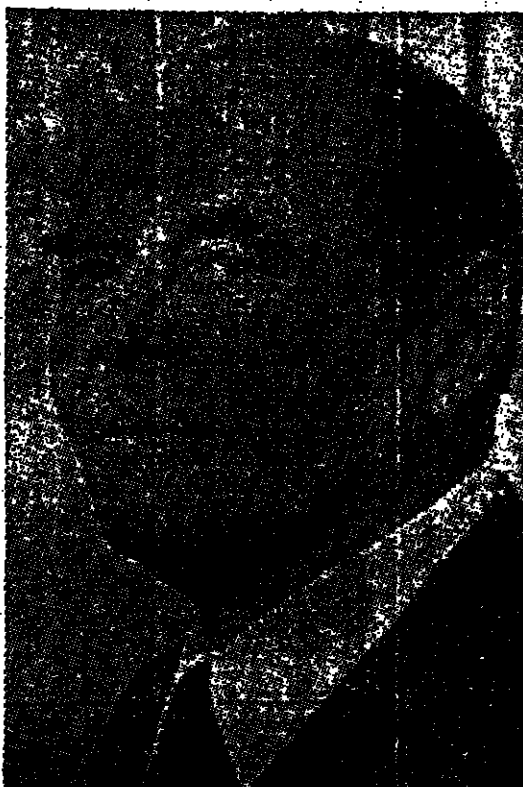
According to the study, the countries are currently producing about 1.4 million barrels a day, or 8.3 per cent of U.S. domestic direct requirements for crude oil and petroleum products.

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Rudolf Leiding is cited for his decision to step out of VW.



many of a 10 per cent during the first nine months of this year—modest compared to competitors faced with drops of 30 or more per cent. But Volkswagen of America reported a 25-per-cent sales loss for the same period.

Last month, Volkswagen reported a worldwide sales loss of 22 million marks during the first nine months of 1974, ensuring its first losing year since World War II.

Mr. Birnbaum, who was hand-picked by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt while the latter was still finance minister, has said he hopes to pull the automotive giant out of the red within five years.

Mr. Birnbaum took office on Nov. 8, replacing Josef Rust, who was criticized for failing to halt alleged strike among VW executives.

Volkswagen is West Germany's second-largest company behind the Thyssen-Rheinmetall steel concern. It is 40-per-cent owned by the federal government and the State of Lower Saxony, and its business affairs are closely monitored by the Bonn government.

There was no official word on who could replace Mr. Leiding, but newspaper speculation centered on four industrialists as possible candidates.

They are: Gerd von Sivers, former chief of the Krupp concern; Gerhard Friebe, a former Daimler-Benz member; Toni Schmoecker, the chief of Rheinmetall steel and former German Ford boss Hans Barthelme.

Japanese Oil Firms Go on Trial

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (WP)—Japan's most important oil refining firms and their major officers and trade association went on trial today on unprecedented criminal charges of illegal price fixing and production curtailment.

The 17 individual defendants (who could go to jail for up to three years if convicted) and chosen representatives of the 12 defendant companies and the Japan Petroleum Association crowded into a small fluorescent-lit courtroom to begin the celebrated legal proceeding before a panel of five judges.

This is the first prosecution on criminal charges in the 27-year history of Japanese anti-trust, which is largely a legacy of the U.S. post-World War II occupation. Formal and informal arrangements to fix prices, production and profits—often under the protective hand of government "administrative guidance"—have been widespread business practices here for years.

The recently increasing vigor of the Fair Trade Commission and growing public indignation about high prices have created a new climate for anti-trust enforcement. The case that began today is considered a test of judicial willingness to back up this climate and the anti-trust laws.

The FTC has no power to order a rollback in prices and the penalties it can impose on companies are extremely limited. The maximum fine for the individuals and companies being tried is less than \$2,000, although the government charges that "excess profits" through illegal actions by the oil refining companies were about \$400 million during 1973 alone.

The indictments charge that the Petroleum Association's "supply and demand committee" met

in October 1973 and April 1973 to decide total production levels and sales allocations of the Japanese market, and that executives of the 12 oil companies met 10 times from November 1973 until November 1973 to engineer five price hikes.

With the exception of two American-based companies, Mobil and Exxon, whose home offices kept them out of the cartel, virtually the entire Japanese oil industry is involved. The defendants all pleaded not guilty to charges against them.

U.S. Grand Jury Indicts Sugar Refiners on Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted six sugar-refining companies on charges of illegal price-fixing.

The two indictments, returned in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, named as defendants: Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver; American Crystal Sugar Co., formerly of Denver; Holly Sugar Corp. of Colorado Springs, Colorado; California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. of San Francisco; Amalgamated Sugar Co. of Ogden, Utah; and Consolidated Foods Corp. of Chicago.

The indictments and two companion civil suits accused the companies of engaging in separate conspiracies in the regional markets of the Pacific Coast and the Middle West.

A third civil suit alleged a similar conspiracy in Western and Mountain states. All three regional markets encompassed 23 U.S. states.

The action culminated a Justice Department investigation of the pricing practices in the \$2.5-billion American sugar market. The investigation was begun more than a year ago and gained urgency with recent sharp increases in retail sugar prices.

One case involves the California-Arizona market, including both states and the cities of Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada. California & Hawaiian, Holly Sugar, Consolidated Foods and unnamed co-conspirators were charged in the indictment and the lawsuit with engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy beginning sometime before 1970 and continuing at least through 1972.

The three companies sold about 69 per cent of the \$388-million worth of sugar marketed in the area in 1972, the department said.

The second case involves an alleged conspiracy in the Chicago-West market. Amalgamated, American Crystal, California & Hawaiian, Great Western and Holly were accused of conspiring to fix sugar prices in the area from a period before 1970 through at least 1972.

The civil suit in the Chicago-West case named the Sugar Beet Growers Federation along with the five companies as a defendant. The federation was not indicted.

The five companies sold about 53 per cent of the \$770 million in refined sugar sales in the Chicago-West market in 1972.

Workers' Earnings Power Falls U.S. Cost of Living Up 0.9 Per Cent in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The U.S. cost of living rose another nine-tenths of 1 per cent in November, while workers' real earnings declined to their lowest level since 1967, the Labor Department said today.

A decline of 1.8 per cent in workers' real earnings during the month meant the nation's workers were earning 5.6 per cent less than a year ago.

The increase of nine-tenths of 1 per cent in consumer prices matched the October increase and pushed the cost of living 12.1 per cent higher in November than it was a year earlier. This was the biggest 12-month increase since a 12.6-per-cent increase in the 12 months ending in September of 1974.

For the first 11 months of 1974, the cost of living was reported up 11.4 per cent. The consumer price index stood at 154.3 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning that it cost \$154.30 to buy a statistical supply of goods that sold in 1967 for \$100.

Although the Ford administration has been predicting an easing of the nation's high inflation rate by spring, there was little evidence of decline in the November figures on consumer prices.

The Labor Department said prices increased during the month for a variety of consumer goods and services, including most foods, clothing, natural gas, mortgage interest rates and even taxicab fares and parking fees.

But it noted that the price of Ford Motor Co., with sales of 1975 models off by one-third last month and carrying a three-month backlog of unsold cars, announced yesterday it will cut its first-quarter production another 25 per cent in a move that will idle more than 50,000 additional workers.

The announcement came a day after General Motors said it is scheduling massive new layoffs that will bring to 133,000 the number of GM workers idled by the end of January.

The outbacks are being made because sales this year are down 2.6 million, or 23 per cent, from last year's record.

Ford announced late last month that it would cut production for the November-March period by 9 per cent for cars and 10 per cent for trucks.

The announcement said that in the January-March period car production will be cut an additional 28 per cent and truck output another 15 per cent. The combined cuts average 25 per cent, or 202,000 vehicles, Ford said.

gasoline declined for the fourth consecutive month, with regular gasoline averaging 52.8 cents per gallon and premium gasoline averaging 56.7 cents in November. Food prices were reported up 1.4 per cent during the month, marking the fourth consecutive month of rapid increase.

Sharply higher prices for sugar and sugar products were the major cause of the food price jump, the department said.

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Ford Motor Co., with sales of 1975 models off by one-third last month and carrying a three-month backlog of unsold cars, announced yesterday it will cut its first-quarter production another 25 per cent in a move that will idle more than 50,000 additional workers.

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BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—Belgian unemployment reached 217,618 on Dec. 15, the Labor Ministry announced today, up 37,000 from a month before and up 86,000 from a year ago. The total represented 5.1 per cent of the working population.

Inflation and Slump Fears Hit N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The stock market staggered under the combined weight of fresh inflation and recession worries to close lower today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.95 points to finish at 698.44. At 3 o'clock the Dow was off 5.56.

Losses outpaced gains by about a 5 to 2 margin. Volume totaled 15.84 million shares compared with 15.9 million yesterday.

After opening narrowly lower, stocks kept the losses fairly modest until mid-afternoon, when they began to lose their grip and slide sharply in late trading.

At midday the Dow was down a little over 3 points. But a fresh crop of unfavorable economic news and the cumulative effect of a recent barrage of bad tidings undercut the stock market and eroded what little investor support there had been.

Inflation and recession vied for the economic spotlight. Both won a share of investor attention and renewed concern, analysts said.

They said investors were disappointed that November consumer prices rose another 0.9 per cent.

Recession-related news continues to alarm investors. Amid a flurry of plant closings, layoffs and production cutbacks, Bethlehem Steel, citing the "uncertain coal situation," said it

will lay off 1,600 more employees at two plants starting next week, bringing its layoff total to over 5,000.

Another depressant was a report that durable goods orders slumped last month.

As one analyst put it, "I've never seen such an abundance of bad economic news at one time in my life. It's just been too overwhelmingly depressing

to overcome the few bright spots in a very dark economic picture."

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.65 to 59.73.

In Chicago a late round of buying set off short covering and soybeans, soybean meal and oil futures closed higher on the Board of Trade.

Corn and oats were down about 4 cents a bushel but wheat prices were mixed.

Despite Administration Aim for Independence U.S. Oil Imports From Arabs Increase

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Though the Ford administration repeatedly emphasized its intention to reduce U.S. dependence on "unreliable sources" of oil, imports from the Arab countries rose through October last year, according to a study by an independent research group.

Unreliable sources, the group said, included "unreliable sources" of Arab oil-producing nations, a decline in domestic production of oil products, and an increasing reliance on Arab oil.

According to John Lichtblau, vice director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, an Arab embargo broke out now, we would be even more reliant than we were in 1973," Lichtblau said in an interview.

Increasing dependence on oil was pointed out in a currently being readied by research organization. It is noted significant because the situation has made free from dependence on one source a key of its "Pro-independence."

Petroleum Industry Research Foundation is supported dependent refiners and marketers as well as the major oil companies.

According to the study, the countries are currently producing about 1.4 million barrels a day, or 8.3 per cent of U.S. domestic direct requirements for crude oil and petroleum products.

Before the embargo they were providing about 7.7 per cent. The study has not yet been released, but Mr. Lichtblau described its highlights.

He said the country's reliance on oil from all Western Hemisphere sources, which include the Arab countries, has risen substantially in the last year.

Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all oil imports in the June-through-October period last year, Mr. Lichtblau said. This year it accounted for 57 per cent.

Canada, Venezuela cited. The decline in imports from Western Hemisphere nations resulted largely from the high price of Canadian oil and the restriction of Arab oil.

an Arab embargo broke out now, we would be even more reliant than we were in 1973," Lichtblau said in an interview.

W. Germany Records a New Surplus in Its Trade Balance

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—West Germany registered another big foreign trade surplus in November, with exports exceeding imports by 3,829 billion marks, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The surplus was lower than the bumper 4,619 billion marks recorded in October but compares with large deficits in the other three big Common Market countries—Britain, France and Italy—and in the United States.

Taking into account so-called invisibles such as tourism, transport, insurance and remittances of cash to their home countries by the two million foreign workers here, West Germany had a current account balance of payment surplus of 2.3 billion marks in November.

This compares with 2.9 billion marks in October. This country usually has a deficit on invisibles that partly offsets its habitual trading surplus.

The trade surplus in the first 11 months of this year rose to a record 46.47 billion marks, far above the 30 billion marks for the same period in 1973 and also above the surplus for the whole of last year of 33.1 billion marks.

The 1973 surplus was the highest in West German history, and the 1974 total is certain to break the record, despite rises in the international value of the mark that have made exports from this country more expensive for their buyers and despite the quadrupled price of oil, of which West Germany is Europe's biggest importer.

The current account balance of payments surplus for the first 11 months of this year was 12.4 billion marks, double the surplus in the same period of 1973.

U.S. Wants Alien Holdings Data

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Treasury today adopted regulations for its survey of foreign portfolio investment in the United States that will require U.S. companies and certain individuals to file reports with the government.

The regulations, for the most part, were the same as proposals made on Nov. 1. Under the new rules, banks with assets over \$50 million and other concerns with assets over \$20 million must file reports listing all securities held by foreign owners.

Concerns with assets of less than \$1 million are exempt from reporting requirements and companies with assets between \$1 million and \$20 million must file reports only if foreign investors own some of their securities.

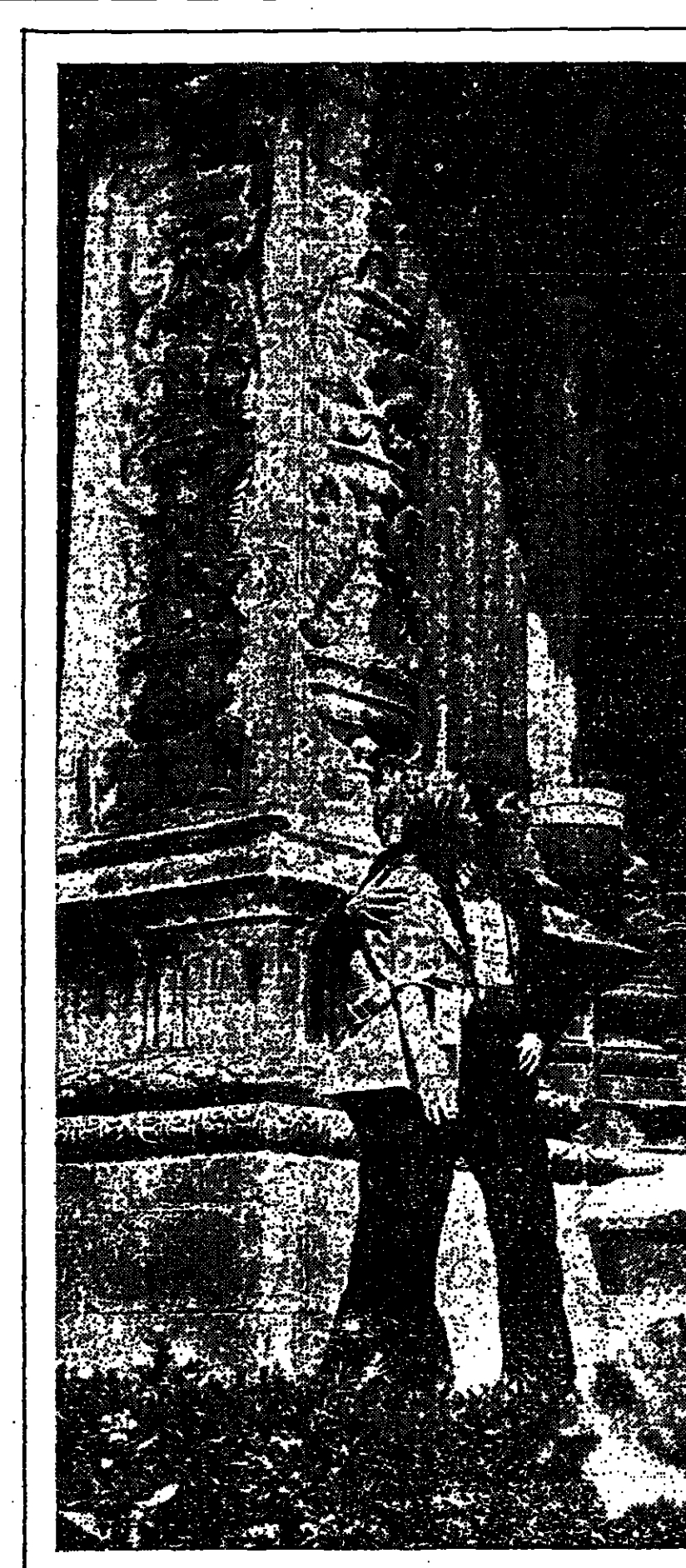
Reports will also be required from U.S. residents who may be acting holders of record and trustees on behalf of a foreign interest.

Britain Sets Up Study Of the Auto Industry

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—A wide-ranging inquiry into Britain's motor industry, particularly its structure and financing, will be carried out early in the new year by an all-party group of members of Parliament, political sources said today.

The House of Commons expenditure committee's trade and industry subcommittee will examine the industry's significance for the economy and balance of payments, its export performance and potential, labor relations, profitability, and the investment of public money in the industry.

The inquiry, expected to last into the summer, will examine the state of overseas motor industries.



They are not interested in beaches... but they come to Portugal every year

For them Portugal is a wonderland. A place where they're always discovering something new, something to attract them. In the countryside with vineyards bathed in sunshine. In the rugged old castles, perched on some rocky hilltop. In the old famous palaces and mansions that breathe out centuries of history. In the spontaneous, communicative gaiety of a people still keeping to their old traditions. They're won over, too, by the clear sky and welcoming sunshine. The rivers and lakes with their crystal waters. The mountains that are an invitation to explore and climb. The enthusiasm and colour of bullfights, where the bulls are not killed. Heady wines and tasty local cooking. And by the ever-present sea. A sea that is blue and warm, that moulds 500 miles of beaches with soft golden sand. A place where they can find again that primitive solitude. Or live in an elegant cosmopolitan world and practice their favourite sports. And so... come to Portugal. Find out your own reasons for wanting to return. Even if you, too, are not interested in beaches.

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